

AMERICAN PENNY MAGAZINE, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

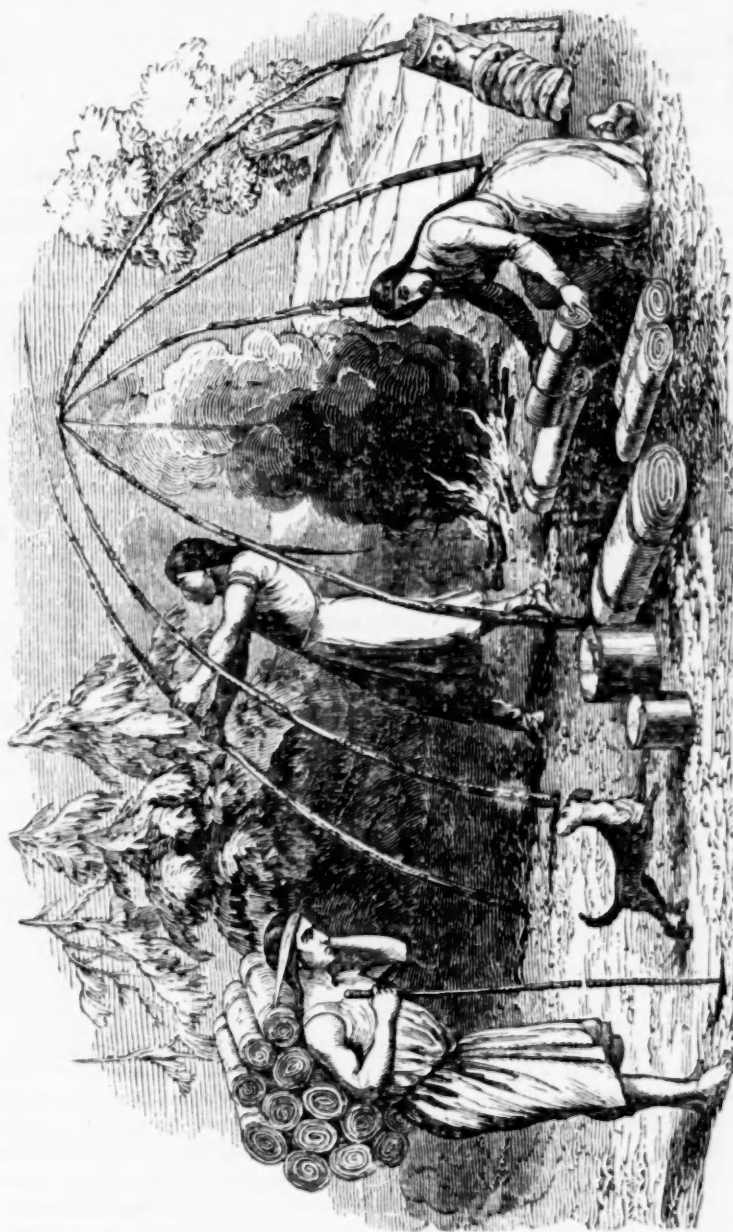
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VOL. II.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1846.

No. 25.



OJIBWAYS BUILDING A WIGWAM.

Three Squaws, of the Ojibway nation, are here represented, engaged in the construction of a habitation. One is seen bringing a load of birch-bark, put up in rolls, to be conveniently stowed in their canoes; another is unrolling and unrolling them, in preparation to be placed upon the

poles, which the third has stuck into the ground in a circle, and is bending and fastening together at the top, to form the supporters of the slight fabric.

This party are supposed to have come from the landing place, where their canoes have stopped; and the men may

remain behind fishing, or be out in search of game. We could hardly have desired a more lively, or a more faithful picture of this important part of the proper business of the Indian female. The usual mode of disposing a burthen upon the back is here exhibited, as practised among the different nations, with the band across the forehead for its support. The frisking pup reminds us of the universal attachment subsisting between the native, dumb American dog and his savage master; while the tin vessels brought to the camping ground among the articles of the first necessity, bear witness to one of the few extensive benefits which the Red race has yet derived from the White.

We have already given our readers so much relating to the subject now brought before them in a striking picture, that we shall refer them to the very interesting extracts from Mr. Schoolcraft's "Oneota," on the constitution of the Indian family, (pages 183 and 197, Vol. 2,) and add some remarks on the different materials, and forms of Indian habitations.

Indians have often used caves for habitations, in regions where they are found in convenient situations. One of a remarkable form, though of small size, we have visited, in the town of Guilford, Connecticut, near the shore of Long Island Sound, which had been a place of resort during the fishing season, by straggling remnants of the original race, from time immemorial. We may perhaps hereafter present our readers with an engraving from a drawing we made on the spot. The Indians, however, have generally constructed their dwellings, and of such materials as they could on the whole use to the best advantage. We might at first be disposed to think they were very stupid in their choice of materials, or in the plan of construction, or in their removing them, as many of them do, from place to place. But, after a careful enquiry into all the circumstances, we should find substantial reasons for their doing as they do, on the presumption, how-

ever, on which they always rest, that their mode of life is not to be abandoned, or materially altered.

Most of the North American Indians always change their dwelling-places, at least twice a year. In summer they must be near their hunting-grounds, and where the females can plant corn, squashes, &c., and in winter they require a warm, or at least a sheltered situation. A supply of fuel within reach is necessary at all seasons of the year, and wholesome water, of course.

William Wood's description of Wigwams in Massachusetts.

This quaint old writer, who published his "New-England's Prospect" in 1636, gives the following amusing description of the squaws, and their manner of constructing their habitations.

To satisfy the curious eye of women-readers, who otherwise might think their sex forgotten, or not worthy a record, let them peruse these few lines, wherein they may see their own happiness, if weighed in the woman's ballance of these ruder Indians, who scorn the tutterings of their wives, or to admit them as their equals, though their qualities and industrious deservings may justly claim the preeminence, and command better usage and more conjugal esteem, their persons and features being every way correspondent, their qualifications more excellent, being more loving, pitiful, and honest, mild, provident, and laborious than their lazy husbands.

Their employments be many. First their building of houses, whose frames are formed like our garden-arbors, something more round, very strong and handsome, covered with close-wrought mats of their own weaving, which deny entrance to any drop of rain, though it come both fierce and long, neither can the piercing North wind find a crannie, through which he can convey his cooling breath, they be warmer than our *English* houses; at the top is a square hole for the smoke's evacuation, which in rainy weather is covered with a pluver; these be such smoky dwellings, that when there is good fires, they are not able to stand upright, but lie all along the smoke, never using any stools or chairs, it being as rare to see an *Indian* sit on a stool at home, as it is strange to see an *Englishman* sit on his heels abroad. Their houses

are smaller in the summer, when their families be dispersed, by reason of heat and occasions. In winter they make some fifty or threescore foot long, forty or fifty men being inmates under one roof; and as is their husbands' occasion these poor tectonists are often troubled like snails, to carry their houses on their backs sometimes to fishing-places, other times to hunting-places, after that to a planting place, where it abides the longest: another work is their planting of corn, wherein they exceed our *English* husbandmen, keeping it so clear with their clam-shell hoes, as if it were a garden rather than a corn-field, not suffering a choaking weed to advance his audacious head above their infant corn, or an undermining worm to spoil his spurns. Their corn being ripe, they gather it, and drying it hard in the sun, convey it to their barns, which be great holes digged in the ground in form of a brass pot, seeled with rinds of trees, wherein they put their corn, covering it from the inquisitive search of their gormandizing husbands, who would eat up both their allowed portion and reserved feed, if they knew where to find it. But our hogs having found a way to unhinge their barn doors, and rob their garner, they are glad to implore their husbands' help to roll the bodies of trees over their holes, to prevent these pioneers, whose thievery they as much hate as their flesh.

The following description of the manner of putting up lodges, (as the Indian habitations are now called by us,) is given by the Rev. Mr. Sproat, in a letter published in that valuable and cheap juvenile paper issued by the American Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions—the "Day Spring."

"Would you wish to see the residence for a whole family raised and completed in a few hours? Go and seat yourself by the spot selected. First comes the mother, bending and waddling under her ponderous load, consisting of rolls of birch bark. These are supported by a leathern strap, which passes around her forehead, and is secured at each end, to her burden. As she staggers along under the heavy weight, you wonder, every moment, that she does not stumble and fall with it to the earth. Next comes her little daughter loaded in the same manner, with a bundle of blankets and kettles, or perhaps her baby brother, bound to his cradle, on her back. The little son brings up the rear, with his axe in his hand, and his load of boxes, bags and kettles.

Arriving at the place selected, the mother proceeds to clear away the grass and stubble with an axe, and thus prepare the ground floor of her lodge. She then cuts the poles for a frame in the surrounding forest, and drags them, under her arm, to the spot. These she sets in a circle, with one end in the earth, bent and fastened together at the other, so as to give the dwelling a conical form. She then brings her bark to the fire, so as to make it pliable by the application of heat, carefully unbinds the rolls, and secures them to the frame. Each roll is composed of sheets neatly sewed together, and cemented with pitch. They are ten or twelve feet long, and three wide. In building a lodge, a small opening is left in the side for a door, and also one at the top, through which the smoke may escape. It also furnishes the only window. A blanket is hung up to guard the entrance; mats are spread on the ground in the interior; a fire kindled in the centre, and the work is done."

Indian houses on Columbia River.—

Lewis and Clark thus describe the dwellings of that distant tribe, as they were constructed about thirty years ago, before they had much intercourse with civilized men. It is surprising, (as Mr. Ross Cox remarks, on the extract which follows by Lewis and Clark,) that a people in their situation and state of society should have bestowed such an extraordinary amount of labor upon their houses.

"The houses in this neighborhood are all large wooden buildings, varying in length from twenty to sixty feet, and from fourteen to twenty in width. They are constructed in the following manner: Two or more posts of split timber, agreeably to the number of partitions, are sunk in the ground, above which they rise to the height of fourteen or eighteen feet. They are hollowed at the top so as to receive the ends of a round beam or pole, stretching from one end to the other, and forming the upper point of the roof for the whole extent of the building. On each side of this range is placed another, which forms the eaves of the house, and is about five feet high; but as the building is often sunk to the depth of four or five feet, the eaves come very near the surface of the earth. Smaller pieces of timber are now extended by pairs in the form of rafters, from the lower to the upper beam, where they are attached at both ends with cords of cedar bark."

**THE RESIDENCE OF TANNER,
Or the Indian Whiteman.**

The following description conveys to the mind a sad impression of the character and condition of one, who has lived in view of the blessings of civilization and Christianity, without partaking of their enjoyment. Whatever may have been the causes, he seems to have been brought to a state of insanity, by real or supposed injuries, and to have taken away the life of an innocent and estimable man, from misguided passion and misanthropy. The lesson is a salutary one. Many allow themselves to go too far in indulging similar feelings and habits, who yet stop short of the point to which he has gone.

Mr. Schoolcraft whom he murdered, is the brother of our friend, the well known writer on an Indian affairs, extracts from whom we have heretofore published.

Letter from Dr. Chas. A. Lee, of N. York, to the Editor of the Com. Ad.

NEW-YORK, JULY 13, 1846.

This morning's papers contain a paragraph from the Albany Evening Journal of Friday last, which announces that, by a telegraphic despatch from Buffalo, July 10, news was received of the death of Mr. Schoolcraft, late Indian agent at Sault St. Marie, and that he was murdered by a half breed named Tanner. There is great reason to fear that this intelligence is correct. During a recent visit to Lake Superior and the mineral region adjacent, I made inquiries at the Sault respecting Tanner, a "narrative of whose captivity and adventures," drawn up by Dr. E. James, was published by the Carvills of this city in 1830. I was informed that he was living entirely alone, about a mile and a half from the Sault St. Marie village, and was considered by many deranged, as he kept secluded, had not been to the village for months, and was rarely if ever seen by any one.

I should remark, perhaps, that Tanner is not a half-breed, but born of white parents; his father was a clergyman, living on the Kentucky river, where young Tanner, then two years of age, was taken prisoner by the Indians among whom he lived for more than forty years, chiefly among the Chippewas about the head waters of the Mississippi, Lake Winipeg, Rainy Lake and Red River. When about forty years of age Tanner discovered some clue to his parentage, and visited his friends in Kentucky; but he was dissatisfied with civilized life and soon returned to his former residence among the Indians.

He had been married twice and had several children, and his excuse for leaving Kentucky was to bring his daughters back with him. On his return, on ascending Sturgeon

river, he was severely wounded by a ball fired at him by an Indian, which broke his arm and lodged in some part of his body. He however succeeded in gaining the trading-house at Rainy Lake, where he says he had lain twenty-eight days, when he was assisted by Major J. Delafield, of this city, who was then acting as commissioner for the United States boundary, and who furnished him with a tent, clothing and a large supply of provisions. Two of his daughters, then grown up, were with him, and he had three other children at Mackinaw, whom he wished to visit, and where he purposed to spend the winter.

His two daughters, however, were enticed to leave him. Major Long, (then returning from his western expedition,) soon after arriving at the station offered to take Tanner in one of his canoes, and carry him to Lake Superior; he embarked, but being too weak to travel, he was sent back to the fort.—In the spring he got to Fond du Lac on Lake Superior, thence to Sault St. Marie. From here he went to Mackinaw, to visit his children, where he acted as interpreter to Colonel Boyd, until 1828, when he says that "dissatisfied with his (Colonel B's) treatment," I left Mackinaw and proceeded to New York for the purpose of making arrangements for the publication of my narrative, and on my return to the North was employed by Mr. Schoolcraft, Indian agent at the Sault St. Marie, as his interpreter: to which place I took my family, and have since resided there." p. 380. He concludes as follows:—"Three of my children are still among the Indians at the North. The two daughters would, as I am informed, gladly join me, if it were in their power to escape. The son is older, and is attached to the life he has so long led as a hunter. I have some hope that I yet may be able to go and make another effort to bring away my daughters." I give this history as it serves to throw light on subsequent events.—Tanner came to this city in 1829, it is believed in company with Dr. James, then of the United States army, and made arrangements for publishing his narrative, for which he told me he received \$150 in money, and had 200 copies of the book. His portrait was painted by the late Henry Inman, Esq. and engraved by T. Inman, and may be seen on the first page of his narrative in the New York Society Library. It must have been a striking likeness at the time when it was taken.

Feeling a strong desire to see Tanner, and converse with him on the state of medicine among the Indians, particularly in reference to several vegetables, which they employ with considerable success, but the names of which I had never been able to learn, I determined, notwithstanding advice I had received to the contrary, to make him a visit I accordingly, on the 8th of June last, set out about sunset, and walked to his residence, which is on the St. Mary's River, a mile and a half from the Sault village.

His house, which is a neat one-story dwelling of squared logs and painted white, stood in the centre of an enclosure, containing two or three acres of meadow or grass land, and surrounded by a high rail fence without any gate, bars, or any other entrance. Climbing the fence, I walked slowly towards the house, and when I had reached within a few rods of it, a man of stout frame and middle size, apparently about 65 or 70, of strongly-marked wrinkled features, vindictive, suspicious and the most demoniac expression I ever saw, made his appearance at the corner of the house.

His hair was long and shaggy, but he had on a neat blue coat, coarse cloth, satin vest, calico shirt and black pantaloons. A dirk at his side completed his outfit. Though his appearance was not very prepossessing, I had gone too far to recede; approaching him, therefore, I told him my name and object in calling, and added that I esteemed it an honor to take by the hand a man, who had given us so much information relating to the habits and manners of the Indians of our country. He looked at me for a few moments with a mingled expression of surprise, distrust and anger, but finally remarked that he would ask me into his house if I came as a friend.—Assuring him that I did, he went round the house and came in on the other side, while I went to the front door as he had requested. Soon I heard the bolt turn, and he asked me to walk in. I did so, while he carefully barred and bolted the door behind us. I now began to feel that my curiosity had probably got me into difficulty, and this impression was not relieved when I saw a malignant smile creep over his wrinkled face, and that the room in which we were contained nothing but an old stove, two or three stools, three or four guns and rifles, an axe, hatchet and several other weapons.

As I had nothing but a hickory cane with me, I watched his motions with some anxiety, determined to knock him down and make my escape, if he showed the slightest disposition to attack me. I took a seat on one of the stools, and he on another about six feet distant, and I began the conversation by asking him about some matters contained in his book. "Ah," said he, speaking in broken English, "that book has got me into all this difficulty. I would give ten thousand dollars, if I had it, if I had never any thing to do with it." "Why so?" I asked. "Because," he said, "they said it is all a pack of lies. Why, I heard a man passing along the road this morning, say to another, pointing down this way, 'There lives that old eternal liar, John Tanner,' " I asked him if the book was not all true. "No," said he, "it is not, but that is Dr. James's fault not mine. What I told him was all true, but he put down a great many other things that I never told him, and these are all lies, but I have to take the credit of them." "Is it possible?" said I. "Would Dr. James do such a thing as that?" "He

has done it," said Tanner, "and I wish I could get sight of him once more." "What then?" said I. To this he made no reply, but a savage malignant expression told very plainly what he meant. After talking some time about the book, I asked him if he knew Mr. Schoolcraft.

At this moment, his whole soul seemed on fire; he rose from his seat; he raved, and I expected the time had come when I should have to try my strength. The substance of what he said was, that Mr. Schoolcraft had been the cause of his wife and daughter leaving him, and that all his trouble and misery had been occasioned by him. "Why," said he, "nobody will live with me: here I have lived alone for years—everybody has left me—they have taken away my children, my furniture, every thing I had, and left me as you see me, without any thing. I even have to make my own clothes, [pointing to those he had on,] and do my own cooking; every body is my enemy and its all owing to Henry Schoolcraft." He gave no reason for this opinion, and from subsequent inquiries I ascertained that it was without the slightest foundation.

I changed the subject as soon as possible, and after a few moments, rose and extending my hand, told him I must go, that a friend was waiting for me, &c.—(Prof. Hadley of Geneva had accompanied me as far as the enclosure.) I found rather more difficulty in getting out his of house than I had in getting in, but after a while he proceeded to unlock his door, and I left, very well satisfied to get away without even alluding to the matters about which I called to inquire. I was, however, so strongly impressed with the belief that Tanner would attack Mr. Schoolcraft, if he ever met him, that I called, immediately on my return to this city, about two weeks since, to see Mr. Schoolcraft, and put him on his guard, in case he should visit Sault St. Marie, as I learned he was expected to do soon.

Mr. S., however, had already left Washington for the Sault by the way of the Ohio, and in all probability we passed each other in the night at Mackinaw. I however told Mrs. J. J. Schoolcraft, at the Sault, of Tanner's state of mind and feelings of revenge toward her brother-in-law, but I found he was already well apprised of it. It was a common report at the Sault that Tanner had said he intended to kill Mr. Henry Schoolcraft, if he ever got a chance. Under these circumstances I should not be surprised to find the truth of the telegraphic dispatch confirmed, and to learn that our friend and distinguished fellow-citizen has indeed fallen a victim to vindictive passion and a spirit of lawless revenge.

CHARLES A. LEE, M. D.

But there is a letter in the Albany Gazette, from Mackinac, which says:

"On Monday, James Schoolcraft, a resident of the Sault, and a highly respectable young man, was instantly killed by a ball shot

at him, it is supposed, by a man by the name of Tanner, who had threatened to do the deed upon the first favorable opportunity; the ball went through the body, and he could not have lived a minute. Fifty men started after the murderer, with rifles, and if he is found will probably be shot on the spot. Mr. Schoolcraft was very much esteemed by all who knew him, and his loss will be felt by a large circle of friends."

The Commerce of Lake Erie.—When, in the year 1679, the Chevalier De La Salle, launched the first vessel moved with sails upon the waters of Lake Erie, every portion of the great West was covered with its ancient forests. The echoing axe had never rung through their solitudes, and the battle of mastery was yet undecided between the wild beast and his wild foe, the savage hunter. The three guns which were fired by La Salle when the *Griffin* was launched, were probably the first sounds of gunpowder that ever broke upon the stillness of this vast region. The wandering Iroquois heard in them the thunders and saw the lightnings of heaven. The white man was equally an object of admiration and of fear.

The arts of navigation, at this period, upon this great inland sea, were confined to the bark canoe and the rude paddle with which it was propelled. Never before had the canvass here opened itself to the wind. The immense fur trade with the natives at the extremities of the lakes, which was carried on first by the French and afterwards by the English, was then almost entirely unknown. It was but the year before that the sites of the first trading-houses had been selected, La Salle set sail from the foot of Lake Erie on the 7th day of August, 1679, with a crew of thirty men, and arrived at Mackinaw on the 28th day of that month. The first cargo of peltries was put on board the *Griffin*, and she was ordered by La Salle to return with a crew of six men to Niagara. But a storm was encountered, and the vessel, with all on board, was lost. The ship and cargo were valued at fifty or sixty thousand francs. Thus was made the first great sacrifice of life and property to the commerce of Lake Erie.

Great as has been the change since the country was first explored: it has almost wholly taken place since the year 1800. The population of Ohio in that year was 45,365; and that was the only State, with the exception of New York and Pennsylvania, of all those bordering on the great lakes, which contained any considerable settlements, or in which any enumeration of the people was taken. Even Ohio was not admitted into the Union; and the commercial advantages of Lake Erie were scarcely begun to be developed till twenty-five years afterwards. The first vessel bearing the American flag upon Lake Erie, was the sloop *Detroit*, of 70 tons, which was purchased of the North-west Company by the general government, in 1796. It

was, however, soon after condemned as unworthy and abandoned. Up to the time of the declaration of war, in 1812, the whole number of vessels of all descriptions, upon the lake, did not exceed twenty; and these were employed either in the fur trade, or in transporting to the West such goods and merchandise as were required for the scattered population who had found their way there. A few vessels were built during the war; but as many, and probably more were destroyed. And during the three years of its continuance, as all emigration to the west, if any had before existed, must have ceased, there cannot be said to have been any commerce upon the lake.

In 1818, there were but thirty vessels in all upon this lake; and in that year, the first steamboat that ever traversed Lake Erie, "The Walk-in-the-Water," was built at Black Rock. This boat successfully navigated the lake till the month of November, 1821, when she was wrecked. From 1818 to 1824 there was but one steamboat on Lake Erie, which, with the few sail vessels, was fully adequate to the commerce of that period.

In 1825, there was increase over the previous year, equal to sixty per cent. and from that year to 1830 inclusive, the average annual increase was equal to forty-nine per cent. This year the number of arrivals and departures was two thousand and fifty-two. The Erie Canal had been completed, and—like the blood, flowing through the great artery from the heart of a living being to the extremities of the body, giving growth and communicating activity and strength—trade was coursing through its whole length, imparting a vital energy to the new-born commerce of the West.

In 1840 the number of sail vessels engaged in the trade of Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes, was about two hundred and fifty, varying from thirty to three hundred and fifty tons burthen, their cost being from one thousand to fourteen thousand dollars each, making an aggregate of one million two hundred and fifty dollars. The number of steamboats upon the lakes this year, was forty-eight, their burthen varying from one hundred and fifty to seven hundred and fifty tons. They are supposed to have cost in the aggregate, \$2,200,000. The aggregate earnings of steam vessels in 1840, was \$725,523 44.

In 1844 there were built at different points upon the lakes, nine steamboats, thirteen brigs, and seventeen schooners, with an aggregate burthen of nine thousand and twelve tons, and at a cost of \$542,580. Besides this, several boats have been enlarged, and their capacity much increased; and there are now enrolled and registered at the port of Buffalo, steamboats, the burthen of which amounts to 10,848 tons, propellers 850 tons, brigs 3,881 tons, schooners 8,694; making an aggregate of 24,273 tons, being an increase since July, 1843, of ten thousand tons at this port alone.—*Buff. Paper.*

In addition to this increase, there are building, at various points upon the lakes, ten steamboats of an aggregate burthen of more than four thousand tons, four propellers carrying in all thirteen hundred and seventy tons, and eleven sail vessels varying from seventy-five to two hundred tons each. Most of these, it is supposed, will be upon the lake the present season, which will increase our commercial marine more than six thousand tons.—The commerce of Lake Erie cannot now be less than one hundred millions a year.—*American Review.*

THE TELEGRAPH LINES.—About 1000 miles of Telegraph connection is now completed, of which one third is in this State, and by the last of August 500 miles more will be in operation. Mr. Henry O'Reilly, who had contracted for the construction of the range between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, including the Ohio Valley and the Lake country, says, in language which we find quoted in a Philadelphia paper. It is probable that the whole of the first section intersecting the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington lines, will be completed to the Ohio river, at Pittsburgh and Wheeling, in four months from the first of July.

The arrangements now making on the second, third and fourth sections, (between Wheeling and Columbus and Cincinnati, Cincinnati and Louisville,) it is believed will ensure the completion of the telegraphic connection between the Atlantic and Mississippi, before the close of December next, if the citizens of St. Louis and other places west of Louisville promptly unite in the enterprise, by forming an association, and furnish the moderate portion of means requisite. The construction of the Lake branch of the route forking off from Pittsburgh to the chief cities between Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago, will be influenced by the desire which may be manifested by the people of the Lake country for participating in telegraphic intercourse with their fellow-citizens. It is thought that the Great Southern Line to New Orleans will be in operation some time in October.

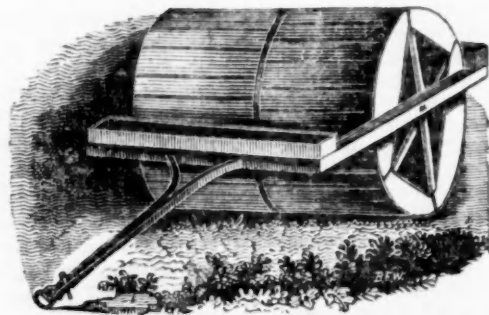
There will, therefore, in all probability, be only one link wanting at the close of the present year to unite all the cities of the Union, viz: between Louisville and New Orleans. Even this may be completed during the year if the citizens of St. Louis, Memphis, Natchez and New Orleans so will it. Thus in less than one year from the commencement of this undertaking, there is a probability of its being extended from one end of the Union to the other, and all the principal cities partaking of the advantages which must flow from it and which are but just beginning to be experienced.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

The Striped Pig Outdone.—A friend who has just returned from the interior of this State, where "no license" prevails, re-

lates some amusing shifts which are resorted to, to gratify the thirsty souls whose supply of nectar the law has cut off. In one tavern the landlord has caused a box to be put up in his bar room, on which are painted in bold letters, "for the widow and orphan fund of the village of —." The thirsty traveller who should be so foolish as to ask for a glass of liquor is promptly refused, for the law forbids the sale of it: but, pointing to the box, the charitable landlord says, "if you contribute a sixpence to that fund I don't mind treating." Very few are so dumb as not to understand this hint, and fewer still so uncharitable as to refuse their mite to such an excellent fund. The sixpence is contributed, and the landlord keeps his word and *treats*.

In another place a landlord refuses to sell any liquor, but he demands from each traveller sixpence for backing his horse under the shed, the liquor being of course gratuitous—others sell nothing but the extracts of sarsaparilla, lemon or the like—at least the labels all say so; and as the law does not allow one to go behind the labels, they drive a thriving business. The striped pig is quite a poor animal after this, and no one would think of giving sixpence for a sight of one, when with the same sum he can contribute to an excellent charity fund, and get a treat into the bargain.—*New York Courier & Enquirer.*

Rio Grande Deer.—Largest on Record.—There are wandering over the prairies, in the vicinity of our camp on the Rio Grande, a large number of the finest large horned cattle in the world. "Our Volunteers," wishing for a fresh steak, would make some of them occasionally bite the dust. An order came, that no more "killing beef" must take place, and no more beef was killed. Scouring parties now went out for venison, and some good shots were fortunate enough to kill one. It was dragged into camp and duly divided among the knowing ones of the regiment. When day light appeared, suspicious got out that a beef had been killed. This was stoutly denied, and the reports were contradicted by the assertion, that a deer had been killed weighing over eight hundred pounds. This caused universal surprise, especially among certain officers, who demanded to see the horns. After a great deal of delay they were produced, and examined by a court martial, who solemnly decided, that the venison of the Rio Grande had horns perfectly smooth and resembling those of the ox species, in other parts of the world.



IMPROVED FIELD AND GARDEN ROLLER.

Not only is the appearance of a grassy lawn, or a gravel-walk improved by pressing it with a heavy roller, but the same operation is useful on certain kinds of soil, the better to fit it for yielding a good crop. Some of our farmers are already acquainted with the use of the roller; but even to them also a few remarks may be gratifying, when accompanied with a drawing of one of the most improved kind. We copy from the Catalogue of Mr. Allen, to which we have before been indebted.

Rollers are of various kinds; of wood, stone, and iron. The last are most esteemed, as they do their work best, and endure, with little repair, for half a century or more. They should be made in two sections, at least, and more would be better, as separate pieces facilitate in wheeling round at the end of the field, and leave the ground smooth, especially if the roller be more than three feet long. Twenty to twenty-four inches is the best diameter, and from three to six feet the best length. We are now constructing our rollers of separate cast iron sections, about one foot long, and can thus make them up of any required length.

Rollers for Distant Transportation.—Iron sections, about 20 inches diameter, and one foot wide, and furnished with or without the arbor or axle-tree, to which the framework can easily be attached by any carpenter or smith.

Stone rollers are made of one solid piece of stone, and are more proper for gravel walks or lawns than for the field; iron, however, is to be preferred in every instance. Wooden rollers may be made in the most simple manner from a smooth, round white log, 20 to 30 inches diameter. Saw off the ends perpendicular with the surface of the log, and then insert iron gudgeons of about an inch and a half or two inches diameter, and for these to roll in, make a square frame of 4 by 6 inch stuff, boring holes to fit the gudgeons in the side pieces. These are held together by cross-pieces, one of which is placed immediately before and the other directly behind the roller. They are sometimes made like

drums for carrying belts to move the machinery.

It is surprising that so little attention is paid to the use of so serviceable an implement as the roller. It tends to bind a sandy soil, and finely pulverizes the lumps of that of the most adhesive clay. In passing it over recent sown crops, it has a tendency to keep out insects, especially from the turnip crop, as it binds the surface so close that they are not likely to penetrate it. It should always be used after seeding down meadows, as it leaves a much smoother and more level surface for the scythe and rake to pass over it. It would be well to pass it over meadows every spring, in order to roll down any upheavings from the frost or poaching of the cattle. The ground should always be dry when the roller is used, especially in a soil where there is the slightest admixture of clay, otherwise it would so bind the ground together, that the crop would find it difficult to shoot up through the surface after germinating.

Prices vary from \$16 to \$65.

A very Natural Curiosity.—A prisoner when called upon by the Magistrate for her defence, said, "I've ordered a lawyer for tomorrow, and I hope your worship will be so good as to put it off till he comes." "Why, what can the lawyer say about it?" asked the magistrate. "That's what I want to know, please your worship," replied the prisoner.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—It was stated, some time ago, that a submarine telegraph was to be laid down across the English Channel, by which an instantaneous communication could be made from coast to coast. The Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty, with a view of testing the practicability of this undertaking, have permitted the projectors to lay down a sub-marine telegraph across the harbor of Portsmouth. In a few days, after the experiment has been successfully tested at Portsmouth, the sub-marine telegraph will be laid down across the Straits of Dover, under the sanction of both the English and French Governments.



THE PEACOCK.

This bird, so long and so universally admired for the exceeding gracefulness of form and beauty of plumage, belongs to the fourth order, that of gallinaceous birds, or fowls; and, in spite of all its vain-glory, and the pride with which it looks down upon those of plainer feather and more humble pretensions, is so intimately allied to them by nature, that the relationship cannot be doubted.

The fowl kind are distinguished from other birds by the following characteristics, viz.: The upper division of the bill, (or upper mandible,) arched; the nostrils opening through a broad gristly substance at the root of the bill, with a sort of scale hanging over it; short wings; a heavy gait; little power of flight; with fourteen quills in the tail, or, (more seldom) eighteen. They all, with one exception, lay their eggs on the ground, or in an unskillful apology for a nest, formed of a little straw, hay or some other substance, loosely arranged in a circle.

The cause of the weakness of the wings of fowls, is evident to one who compares the form and size of their bones and muscles with those of stronger birds; and we may easily perceive something of this in carving a common chicken at the dinner table. The sternum or broad bone on the chest, is extended far on both sides; and its point is attached to what is commonly called the breast bone, or wishing bone, only by a feeble ligament. By these arrangements the muscles which move the wings, and which form the thick white meat of the breast, so delicate and highly esteemed, necessarily have much less power in proportion to the size of the fowl, than those of most other kinds of birds.

The Peacock is distinguished from all other fowls, by a crest on the head formed of several slender stems, each supporting a small button, which add much dignity to its aspect, otherwise so peculiar and superior. It has another mark, in which it differs from all other birds except the turkey; and that is the tail coverts, or outer feathers of the tail, are longer than those which are properly the

quills, and may be raised and spread out like a fan at the will of the animal.

The Latin or scientific name of the peacock is *Pavo*; and the common peacock is *Pavo cristatus*, or crested peacock. This elegant bird is a native of India; and, in the wild state, is described as much surpassing in beauty the finest specimens of the tame. It was first introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great, after his eastern conquests. The earliest notice of this bird is in the book of Job, chapter 39th, v. 13th. We learn also that Solomon's ships brought peacocks up the Red Sea. 1st Kings, 10th 22d.

This majestic and magnificent bird would probably be more common in this country but for its disagreeable notes. With all its beauty it has a harsh, shrill and discordant voice, peculiarly painful to the ear; and a keeper of peacocks is in danger of giving offence to a quiet neighborhood. It is remarked of this bird that it appears to betray extreme mortification after the loss of its most beautiful feathers, which regularly takes place. It is a fact that it commonly forsakes its usual elevated positions during that period; and that instead of looking for it on the ridge pole of the wood-house or barn, the village boy then learns to seek for him in some obscure corner, to which he supposes him to be driven by chagrin at the loss of his extrinsic excellency. This however may probably be owing to the unpleasant and perhaps disordered state of the animal, which the melancholy aspect of many other birds appears to indicate during the period of losing the feathers, which is called the moulting season.

EARTHLY THINGS.—When earthly things engross a minister's attention, he will think more of this world than the next, and his preaching will savor more of the casket than the jewels. If he is not a spiritual man himself, he has no reason to suppose that God will bless him with a spiritual people.—*Rowland Hill.*

THE PICTURED ROCKS OF LAKE ERIE.

The best description of these rocks, is the following one by A. H. Gray, Esq., one of the assistant mineral agents. He says: "Commencing a little west of Miner's River, and extending easterly for ten or twelve miles, is a high and perpendicular wall of sand stone, rising to a height of three hundred feet, of horizontal strata, several feet in thickness, colored with various bright and beautiful tints of vegetable and mineral matters, and forming one of the most picturesque and deeply interesting natural curiosities in America. The water near its base is a clear emerald green of great depth, allowing vessels to approach within a few feet of the narrow pebbly beach here and there to be met with, and elsewhere the rock itself rising immediately out of the lake. Successive curves of half a mile in length, caused by the wearing away the soft sand rock by the waves, appear like painted walls of an amphitheatre, and continue for nearly the whole distance, occasionally interrupted by a small stream, or cascade leaping from the precipice. When near its base in a small boat, the projecting summit of this massive structure presents a grand and awful sight. Rotundas, caves and domes with arched entrances, curiously and beautifully formed, are numerous. One cavern, which we sailed into with our boat, had an arched way of fifty feet in height and thirty in width, which suddenly expanded into a high and singularly constructed rotunda of two hundred feet in diameter. The 'Doric Rock,' the 'Pulpit,' and 'Des Partailles,' and other features of this portion of the southern coast of Lake Superior, called the 'Pictured Rocks,' altogether constituting scenery of grandeur and beauty unsurpassed. The tops of these rocks are covered with a small but symmetrical growth of silver-fir, spruce, maple and birch, and in the month of October their rich and variegated foliage present a strikingly beautiful appearance."

Mine's River and Dorick Rock.—This river is very rapid near its mouth, making a quick descent to the Lake, through the Sand rock. Pursuing the coast, which is rocky, and runs S. W. twelve miles, forming the east side of Grand Island Bay, is the bottom of that bay, a small and nameless stream enters.

ENGLISH FARMERS AND LABORERS.—The wages of the laborer in England are higher in the north, decreasing towards the south, until they fall to seven shillings per week. Their writers on statistics fix the average amount throughout the realm, at eight-and-sixpence, of which one-and-sixpence is weekly paid for cottage rent, leaving only a shilling a day for the maintenance, clothing, fuel, and education of the entire family. Their destitution is, therefore, no matter of surprise; for, with that sum, it is impossible that they could

subsist without the charities provided by the care and bounty of the rich.

The appearance of a stranger, and the nature of his visit, brought me to the acquaintance of the farmers who rent the lands of the proprietors, and employ laborers to cultivate them. They hold the middle state, between the lordly great and humbly poor. They received me with great kindness in their houses, which are better supplied with the conveniences, but not as many of the luxuries of life, as are found in a log-cabin in Kentucky.

On their tables were usually a joint of mutton or swine's flesh, sometimes a fowl, potatoes or cabbage, followed by bread and cheese, accompanied throughout with large potations of beer, and, on one occasion, gooseberry wine. Their education seemed limited to the history of their own Kings, and the reading of newspapers, which they obtained at second-hand.

At the return of the season, the struggle is so great among the farmers to obtain lands, that the price of rent is enhanced beyond their ability to pay. One of them told me there were forty-two competitors for those he cultivated; that the proprietors oppressed the farmers, who, in turn, drove the laborers to the verge of starvation, and to America, if they could pay their passage across the Atlantic.

All the lands in England are owned by 33,000 persons.—*Judge Carleton's Letters from England.*

St. Kitts.—Eighty Portuguese Immigrants arrived here on Tuesday, in the ship Parrock Hall, from Madeira. We are informed that they have been sent out by Messrs. Boddington & Co. of London, with whom they have entered into an engagement to work on the Estates with which that firm is connected in this Island. We learn that they are Protestants, and have been receiving religious instruction from Dr. Kalley, the zealous Scotchman who lately had to endure severe persecution at the hands of the authorities of Madeira, on account of his efforts to enlighten the poor and ignorant people of that Island. They have been distributed, and are now settled in various parts of the Island.

A gentleman of grave deportment was busy blowing bubbles of soap and water, and attentively observing them as they expanded and burst in sunshine. A pert youth fell into a fit of laughter at a sight so strange, and which showed, as he thought, folly or insanity. "Be ashamed, young man," said one who passed by, "of your rudeness and ignorance. You behold the greatest philosopher of the age, Sir Isaac Newton investigating the nature of light and colors, by a series of experiments no less curious than useful, although you may deem them childish and insignificant."—*Selected.*

DOMESTIC FISH-PONDS.

On the continent of Europe, particularly in France, Germany, Sweden, and the Netherlands, the rearing of fish affords a regular source of profit to landed proprietors; and the establishment of artificial ponds, and the management of this species of game, are well understood. In most of the cities and larger towns, the stalls in the markets are furnished with two or more tubs of water, crowded with living fresh water-fish, in excellent condition, but painfully panting and struggling in their confinement, which are obtained from private fish-ponds, where they are regularly bred for the market, in a similar manner as our farmers' wives breed geese, ducks, and other fowls.

In most parts of the United States there are either natural ponds, or lakes, or waste places, capable of being converted into artificial ponds, which, if properly stocked and attended to, would greatly add to the luxuries and prosperity of the country, and would furnish the whole population, both in the country and in cities, with an increased supply, at all times, of wholesome and nutritious food. Few acts of our government, or of private individuals, would be more praiseworthy than to introduce into our waters, from Europe, a quantity of tench and carp, for the purpose of breeding, or to bring the celebrated white fish, muscalonge, Mackinaw trout, and other tribes of our great lakes, to the ponds or lakes nearer the sea-board, for the same object. On this point I shall speak more in detail hereafter.

A few years ago Dr. Gottlieb Boccius published a pamphlet on the management of fresh-water fish in Germany, with a view of making them a source of profit to landed proprietors. From this work, and several other sources, I have derived the information which follows in this, and will be continued in the succeeding numbers, with a hope that an attempt will be made to introduce this branch of rural economy into this country.

Formation of the Ponds.—As the first formation of fish-ponds is expensive if the proprietor has to excavate the ground, it is desirable to choose a natural hollow, to form an embankment where necessary, and to provide a feeder leading into it. If these ponds are not made entirely for profit, it will be well not to hide them from the view of the house, as sheets of water seen alternately when approaching a residence have a very elegant appearance. Their extent depends of course upon the quantity of fish proposed to be raised. If there is only one pond, it should not be of less extent than five or six acres; four times this area may be desirable, especially in marshy or wet soils, which often cannot be more advantageously employed; but it is better to construct a series of ponds, the first of three acres, the next four acres, and the largest five acres. For ornamental fish-ponds, as many as five should be formed, situated be-

tween two rising grounds and separated by embankments: three, however, is the usual number; the first of which should be slightly elevated; and so situated that it may receive the drainings of a village; or at any rate it should be near a farm, as all the refuse washings from such places supply food. The ponds should be separated by a distance of at least one hundred yards; more, if possible, as each can then have the refuse washings of the neighborhood. The ponds should be connected by water courses, protected by flood-gates of sufficient depth and descent to allow the whole of the water to pass off readily. If the supply of water is even and well regulated, the depth of each pond at the centre may vary from three to five feet; if the supply is not regular, the depth may be greater by about a foot. The sudden introduction of large quantities of fresh water is to be avoided, because its temperature is generally below that of the pond, and it also stirs up the mud. The sides of the pond should shelve gradually for about six yards; this will encourage the growth of grass, in which a variety of insects, &c., will harbor and supply food to the fish. Another advantage of shelving sides is that if the shallows are protected by stakes, the pond is not so easily poached. A third advantage is the protection it offers to the brood, as will be noticed hereafter. About the sluice or flood-gate the water must be deeper for the reception of the fish when the pond is emptied for cleaning, &c. A sheet of water may sometimes be divided into two by a middle embankment to be raised about two feet below the general surface of the water when the pond is full, so as to allow a boat to pass over it: thus one half can be emptied at a time, and the fish transferred from one to the other at the time of cleaning.

Where there is only one pond it may be desirable to have several kinds of fish in it. Artificial bottoms must then be made, as different species of fish prefer different bottoms. Trout must have a gravelly bottom, and will not thrive without one; carp and tench are not so dependent on the nature of the soil, and are fond of weeds. Clay soils are not good, as they furnish no nutriment for the larvæ of insects, worms, &c., and consequently no food for the fish. Izaak Walton says: "It is observed that the best ponds to breed carps are those that be stony or sandy, and are warm and free from wind, and that are not deep, but have willow trees and grass on their sides, over which the water does sometimes flow:" and again, "such pools as be large and have most gravel, and shallows where fish may sport themselves, do afford fish of the finest taste; and note that in all pools it is best for fish to have some retiring place; as namely, hollow banks or shelves or roots of trees, to keep them from danger, and when they think fit, from the extreme heat of summer as also from the extremity of cold in winter."—*Am. Agriculturist*.

D'JAY BROWNE.



A FAMILY SCHOOL.

"It is very troublesome!" exclaims the mother. "It is very troublesome and difficult to manage well," adds the father, the aunt, or the elder sister, who fancies that if the enterprize should be undertaken, duty would loudly call for an assistant.

Is there anything which is not troublesome and difficult at the beginning, my respected friends; and are not the success and the reward commonly proportioned to the difficulty and trouble? And do not difficulties often become diminished on a near approach, on actual trial? So it has proved in cases within our knowledge.

An eloquent sermon was preached a short time since, in which the duty of supporting good schools was strongly inculcated; and the importance of Christian education was insisted on, but conviction expressed, that it would never be accomplished, unless parish schools should be formed, and conducted on sound principles. Indeed, to such an extent have infidel sentiments and political partisans attained the ascendancy in many places, that the prospects, nay, the present condition of schools, is extremely alarming. The Bible is excluded from many; and in the city of New York the influence of Rome, (discreditable as is the fact to herself and to us,) prevents many thousands of children from the daily hearing of the Word of God.

We have before spoken of the defects and deficiencies of many schools, and the advantages which may be secured, by any parent who will pay particular attention to the education of his children. We would have every father and mother on friendly terms with the good teachers of the neighborhood, and daily overseeing and aiding, if not con-

ducting, the instruction of the family. Let any one contemplate a scene like that represented in our print, and reflect on the great and numerous benefits which a daily repetition of it would ensure to every family. How many evils and dangers are excluded; how many advantages, how many blessings embraced, by the walls which enclose such a party as we see assembled, in this quiet and industrious group! Whether in city or in country, at the east, west, north or south, on our Atlantic coast, the summit of the Alleghanies, or the level prairies, wherever a good school is not accessible, the mother or the father can secure for themselves many of the benefits of one, by imitating the example here presented to our view. And not only so, but, in families whose children attend schools, such assemblages may be often held, and with great advantage.

We have lately had our feelings interested anew on this subject, and been again impressed with the duty of inviting the attention of parents to it, by coming unexpectedly upon a little family-school a few days ago. In a retired apartment in one of the houses in this city, a lady of our acquaintance, who has for some time devoted a portion of time every day to the instruction of her children, had just opened the regular exercises. Seats, books, slates, sewing and knitting-work, (all to be brought into use at fixed days and hours,) were arranged around in due order; and the little group were engaged in reading a passage in the New Testament, one of those simple narratives, more admirably adapted to impress the youthful heart than any human composition. A sweet solemnity pervaded the place, and our approach was

not at first observed. How many recollections, crowded upon the mind; how many exclamations were ready to be uttered in praise of such a practice, and of those ancestors who had established and handed it down! How many prayers were ready to arise, for the diffusion of the spirit and the means of a real, sound, thorough and evangelical education, such as it should be in our day, with all the facilities in our reach!

"From scenes like these Old Scotia's grandeur springs
"This makes her lov'd at home, rever'd abroad."

Interesting Correspondence of the Christian Alliance.

A crowded audience, at the late annual meeting of this society, were informed that the correspondence they have established in Europe, especially in relation to Italy, is of a highly interesting character. But little opportunity, however, could be expected, to make known the details on such an occasion. Our future extracts from some of the long communications newly received by the Executive Committee, will show something of the nature of the facts which are fast coming to light, and may afford some conception of the abilities and christian principles enlisted in the service of the Alliance. New channels of intercourse are opening between America and Italy; and the first effect will be to furnish a supply of information respecting the condition and character of the people of that country, which cannot fail to excite a warm interest in the virtues and heroism of some, and the sufferings of all, with a strong desire to encourage and assist them.

The letter is dated on the northern frontier of Italy, a few weeks ago, and says:—

"Monsieur — of — Geneva, as good and pious a Christian as I ever met with, observed to me a short time ago, that France can help herself if she chooses, whereas Italy cannot, though she wishes; and consequently that the aid of the Christian world ought to be extended more liberally to the latter. This is speaking like the sensible man he is; and really, when I feel, as I do in my progress, that the opinion which is so rife in America and Great Britain, as to the present *insurmountable obstacles* to doing good to Italy, is entirely groundless as far as books are concerned, I am almost tempted to believe, that it is her destiny to rot in the dirt of superstition and immorality; or that Pro-

testants have some antipathy against Italy, unexplained and unanswerable, which makes them see mountains where there are only hills, and rivers where run only rills. Otherwise how can they justify the pouring out of their treasures upon Africa, Asia, and in a word everywhere else, though with never so little prospect of success, to the neglect of my native country?

Many books which cannot be printed in any Italian States, are nevertheless allowed to enter Italy from abroad; and even in Turin almost all kinds of books may be imported and sold by the booksellers, according to law, to certain classes of readers, more or less extensive, as the nature of the works is less or more objectionable. But the fact is, Protestants do not know how to avail themselves of these opportunities, in Roman Catholic countries, and least of all in Italy. They do not understand the diseases, the habits and the prejudices of the people, and therefore cannot hit upon the proper remedies, nor find out the right way to administer them.

THE CALMUCS IN RUSSIA.—More than seventy years ago, a Mission was begun by the Moravian Brethren among the Calmuc Tartars, which, after a short trial, was necessarily abandoned, but the object itself was never given up. Failing in the direct attempt to plant the Gospel among those fierce and restless barbarians, in the year 1765, a colony was established on the banks of the Wolga, to which various families and individuals from German congregations emigrated, and the place which they called Sarepta, is now one of the most considerable of the Brethren's settlements.

NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY.

In consequence of the passage of the Corn-law in the House of Commons, and the failure of the bill for the suppression of violence in Ireland, Sir Robert Peel resigned the office of prime-minister. He made a noble speech, however, in which he expressed the highest satisfaction at the settlement of the Oregon question, and the preservation of peace with our country. A new Cabinet has since been formed, with Lord Cottenham for Lord Chancellor, Sir George Grey Secretary for the Home Department, and Viscount Palmerston for the Foreign.

A new Pope was chosen on the first day of the Conclave. It is Count Ferreti. Indications of an extensively peaceful revolution in Italy are recently very encouraging.

The Two Sides of the Picture.—The New Orleans Tropic publishes a letter from one of the volunteers in the army, at Matamoros. We copy the following extract which gives us a view of the beauty and the misery of the climate:

"We have crossed the river, and are now encamped near the garden of some rich Mexican, whose house has been destroyed by our artillery. The climate is very hot, but as yet healthy. In the garden grow thousands of pomegranates and oranges, and lemons, &c. &c. Marching through the chapparal, we saw geraniums growing wild, an infinite variety of the cactus in full bloom. The Cayenne pepper grows wild in this luxuriant land. We saw some droves of mustangs in our journey; and though we have been marched far in the hottest weather, bivouacking sometimes in the rain, and sometimes in the mud, our officers and the men generally are in good health and spirits. In a few days we start again. The officers of the army promise us an opportunity soon to share the glory of the American arms."

"Lest I should seem only to see the favorable side of the picture, I must inform you that this country has a greater number and a greater variety of insects of all kinds than I ever saw in all my life before—ants, lizards, worms, and black spiders, said to be as poisonous as the rattle-snake. I killed one in my tent last night. But worst of all are the flies that swarm about us. For the first time in my life I have seen fresh meat fly blown in a few minutes. Our Chaplain's horse was galled on its side yesterday morning; the poor creature was on the injured side a mass of maggots. A man of the camp went out hunting, he returned almost crazy, he was fly-blown in the ear. Another soldier had suffered in the same way. Woollen blankets are fly-blown. The wild horses in this part of the country always die when attacked by the flies.

TROPHIES.—Among the banners captured by General Taylor, at Reaca de la Palma, is one bearing the inscription—

BATTALLON
GUARDA COSTA
De Tampico.

This magnificent and torn flag, (says the N. O. Tropic,) apart from its association, is remarkable for its appearance, and the materials of which it is formed. It is of large size—its field, of tri-colored silk, green, white and red. In the centre is embroidered the

Mexican coat of arms, more beautifully than we conceived any modern Penelope had power, to do, even if her delicate fingers were over skilful at the work. The Mexican eagle, with its outstretched wings, fairly lay before us, each rustle of the flag on which it rested causing the prismatic colors of the atmosphere to play over the floss silk needlework, as brilliantly as if it had been the bird itself.

That flag, in the battle of the Palo Alto, was torn by our cannon shot, and now bears upon its folds the shattered shreds thus rudely made; at the Resaca de la Palma it waved over the bravest troops, and floated on the wind as long as its regiment lasted before the terrible fire of our arms. When all was lost, its bearer tore it from its staff, and fled, to save it from the stain of capture. Such, however, was not to be its fortune. The brave man was met by one of our troops, and hand to hand they fought for the prize,—the Mexican nerved by every feeling of patriotism, the American by every sentiment of soldier's ambition. The brave standard-bearer bit the dust, and the precious object of his care became an object of idle curiosity to the hands of his enemy. These trophies are in charge of Col. M. Mt. Payne, and will be by him carried to Washington.

A Scene.—Our late foreign journals record an incident which is one of the most striking we ever read of. On a late occasion, the Emperor of Russia was reviewing his fleet, when two sailors particularly excited his attention, both by the precision with which they performed several difficult manœuvres, and by the agility and daring which they displayed. The Emperor was so much pleased that he immediately promoted one to be a captain; the other he appointed lieutenant on the spot. The men, however, were Jews, and there is an ukase forbidding Jews to wear any epaulette. The Admiral of the fleet, who stood by the Emperor, knowing that they were Jews, stated the difficulty to his imperial Majesty.—"Pshaw!" cried the Emperor, that does not signify in the least—they shall immediately embrace the Greek religion, of course."—When this determination was communicated to the two young men, sorrow and despair seized upon them at the thought of receiving honor and promotion on such inexorable terms. Knowing that remonstrance or refusal would be in vain, they requested of the Emperor permission to exhibit still more of their manœuvres, as he had not seen all they could do. This being granted, they ascended the topmast, embraced, and locked in each other's arms, threw themselves into the sea and disappeared forever.—*Boston Paper.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Meneely's Bell Foundry.—This celebrated establishment at West Troy, Albany county, is the largest bell foundry in the United States.—Last year it turned out over 300 bells. This year if the present rate of demand shall continue, it will turn out double that number.—Mr. M. has recently cast a bell weighing over 5000 lbs. for the Brooklyn Fire Department. This bell he considers in point of tone as his *chef d'œuvre*. He has lately received an order for a bell of 3000 lbs. for the Trinity Church chime. The bell of St. Mary's Church Troy, of the same weight, which is the admiration of all who hear it, was also made by Mr. Meneely, who stands indisputably at the head of American bell founders.

- EMIGRATION OF PORTUGUESE PROTESTANTS.

Dr. Kalley, a pious and devoted Scotch clergyman, has suffered imprisonment, and persecution in other forms, from the Portuguese government in Madeira, for preaching the Gospel and distributing Bibles, &c. Affecting accounts have also been published, within a few months, of the severity and cruelty practised towards some of the natives, who had renounced the errors, superstitions and idolatry of Popery. The following extracts we have from a recent Jamaica newspaper. They inform us that these persecuted people are emigrating to the West Indies.

Arrival of Madeira Immigrants.—We are happy to report that during the present week we have had an accession to our laboring population of one hundred and fifty immigrants from Madeira. These people arrived here on Monday last, in the ship *St. Vincent*, and have been sent out by the enterprising house of Messrs. John Campbell, Senior & Co., to be located on the properties with which they are connected in this Island. The Madeira immigrants are well spoken of in the several Islands to which they have emigrated, and it will afford us much satisfaction to be enabled to report equally favorably of the supply now arrived here. We sincerely hope that they may answer the purpose for which they have been imported, and prove of great utility to the Estates on which they are to be employed.

Demerara.—A bill establishing a Railway Company and regulating the line between Mahaica and Georgetown, has been read a second time in the legislature.

There have been three arrival of vessels with immigrants in the port of Georgetown since the departure of the last mail: on the 29th ultimo the barque *Janet Willis*, from Madeira, with one hundred and sixty-two Portuguese, one of whom a fine young woman, was drowned in descending the ladder of the vessel, on her way to the shore; and on the 1st instant the bark *Navarino*, from St. Helena, with 317 captured Africans, and the schooner *Amazon*, from Madeira, with 150 of the natives of that island.

TEMPERANCE PLEDGE IN 1637.—A Correspondent of the *Western Advocate* states that he found the following temperance pledge written on the blank leaf of an old English book, which has been handed down from parent to child for several generations. The book, he says, appears, at the time the pledge was dated, to have been the property of good old Robert Bolton, bachelor in divinity, and preacher of God's word at Broughton, in Northamptonshire. It shows that temperance principles were properly appreciated by some, at least, in olden times:—

"*Broughton, 1637.* From this day forward to the end of my life, I will never pledge any health, nor drink a whole carouse, in a glass, cup, bowl, or other drinking instrument whatsoever; whosoever it be, from whomsoever it come, except the necessity of nature do require it. Not my own most gracious king, nor any the greatest monarch or tyrant on earth, nor my dearest friend, nor all the gold in the world, shall ever enforce me or allure me; not an Angel from Heaven (who I know will not attempt it) shall persuade me; not Satan with all his old subtilties, nor all the powers of hell itself, shall ever betray me. But by this very sin (for a sin it is, and not a little one) I plainly find that I have more offended and dishonored my great and glorious Maker, and most merciful Saviour, than by all other sins that I am subject unto; and for his very sin I know it is that my God hath often been strange unto me. And for that cause, and no other respect, I have thus vowed; and I heartily beg my good Father in heaven, of his great goodness and infinite mercy in Jesus Christ, to assist me in the same, and to be favorable unto me for what is past. Amen.

"R. BOLTON.

"April 10, 1637."

POETRY.

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

Seventy years have rolled away,
 Since that high, heroic day,
 When our Fathers, in the fray,
 Struck the conquering blow!
 Praise to them—the Bold who spoke:—
 Praise to them—the Brave who broke
 Stern Oppression's galling yoke,
 Seventy years ago!

Pour the wine of sacrifice,
 Let the grateful anthems rise:
 Shall we e'er resign the prize?
 Never—never—no!
 Hearts and hands shall guard those rights,
 Bought on Freedom's battle heights,
 Where he fixed his signal lights,
 Seventy years ago!

Swear it!—by the Mighty Dead,—
 Those who counselled, those who led;—
 By the blood your fathers shed,
 By your Mothers' wo!
 Swear it!—by the living Few,—
 Those whose breasts were scarred for you,
 When to Freedom's ranks they flew,
 Seventy years ago!

By the joys that cluster round,
 By our vales, with plenty crowned,
 By our hill tops—holy ground,
 Rescued from the foe,—
 Where of old the Indian strayed,
 Where of old the Pilgrim prayed,
 Where the Patriot drew his blade,
 Seventy years ago!

Should again the war-trump peal,
 There shall Indian firmness seal
 Pilgrim faith and Patriotic zeal,
 Prompt to strike the blow:
 There shall valor's work be done,
 Like the Sire shall be the Son,
 Where the fight was waged and won,
 Seventy years ago!

RECEIPT.

Balls for removing Grease and Paint Spots from cloth, &c.—Fuller's earth, 30 parts; French chalk, 1 part; yellow soap, 20 parts; pearl-ash, 15 parts. Make into a paste with spirit of turpentine, and give it a slight color with a little yellow ochre, then cut it into cakes.—*Farm. Lib.*

Method of destroying fowl lice.—The insects which infest the sitting hens may be easily destroyed by thoroughly sprinkling the nest, and wetting the fowl even to the skin, with a strong decoction, made by pouring hot water on a handful of common leaf tobacco, mixed with a table spoonful of spirits of turpentine, and double the quantity of gunpowder. It will be well, also, occasionally to take away their old nest and make a new one of fresh hay or straw.—*Farm. Lib.*

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—

The Journal of the Franklin Institute condenses a report on the subject of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, made by Mr. Garella, an engineer sent out to survey the ground by M. Guizot, the French Minister. We gather the following from the Journal:—

"The whole length of the proposed canal, from its northern outlet on the Atlantic near Chagres, to its southern outlet on the Pacific near Panama, is 47 miles; and the distance in a straight line between the two towns is 40, 68 miles. The mean level of the Pacific, at the terminus of the line, is nine and a-half feet above that of the Atlantic, the highest tides in the former rising 20 feet, and in the latter only 16 inches.

"On account of the height of the intervening ground, it is said that the popular idea of a thorough-cut is out of the question. The natural summit is ten miles from the Pacific ocean, and 460 feet above it. It is proposed to reduce the summit to a height of 135 feet above the sea, by a tunnel three and a-half miles in length, and to overcome the remaining elevation by means of 35 lift locks, 18 upon the southern, 18 upon the northern side of the summit. The tunnel is to be through rock, in the form of a Gothic arch, its height being 121 feet, and its extreme width, with a towing path, sixty-nine and a-half feet. By such a reduction of the summit it is shown that an ample supply of water can be commanded, and a thorough-cut may be substituted for the tunnel, but at an increased expense.

"The estimates are made for a canal of dimensions suitable for ships of twelve hundred tons burthen. The lock chambers are to be two hundred and ten feet long and forty-six and a-half feet wide. The width of the canal on the bottom is sixty-six feet, at the water surface one hundred and eighty-four feet, and the depth twenty-three feet. The total cost of the work, including its terminal harbors is estimated at about twenty-five millions of dollars, and the time required to complete it ten years.

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